

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."--Washington.

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NO. 2.

## Choice Poetry.

### A HOME PICTURE.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Ben Fisher had finished his hard day's work,  
And sat in his cottage door;  
His good wife Kate sat by his side,  
And the moonlight danced on the floor;  
The moonlight danced on the cottage floor,  
Her beams were clear and bright  
As when he and Kate, twelve years before,  
Talked love in her mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,  
And never a dram drank he;  
So he loved at home with his wife to stay,  
And they chatted right merrily;  
Right merrily they chatted on, the while  
Her babe slept on her breast;  
While a chubby rogue, with rosy smile,  
On his father's knee found rest.

Ben told her how fast his potatoes grew,  
And the corn in the lower field;  
And the wheat on the hill was grown to seed,  
And promised a glorious yield;  
A glorious yield in the harvest time,  
And his orchard was doing fair;  
His sheep and his stock were in their prime,  
His farm in good repair.

Kate said that her garden looked beautiful,  
Her fowl, and her calves were fat;  
That the butter that Tommy that morning had  
Churned, would buy him a Sunday hat,  
That Jenny for Pa's new shirt had made,  
And 'twas done long, by the rule;  
That Nelly the garden could nicely spade,  
And Ann was ahead at school.

Ben slowly passed his toil worn hand  
Thro' his locks of greyish brown--  
"I tell you, Kate, what I think," said he,  
"We're the happiest folks in town."  
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard--  
Work and health go together, I've found,  
For there's Mrs. Bell does not work at all,  
And she's sick the whole year round."

"They're worth their thousands, so people say,  
But I never saw them happy yet,  
'T would not be me that would take their gold,  
And live in a constant fret."  
My humble home has a light within,  
Mrs. Bell's gold could not buy,  
Six healthy children, a merry heart,  
And a husband's love-life heart.

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eye--  
The moon shone brighter and clearer,  
Could not tell why the man should cry,  
But he hiccuped up to Kate just nearer;  
He leaned his head on her shoulder there,  
And took her hand in his--  
I guess--'tho' I look'd at the moon just then,  
He left on her lips a kiss.

### THE FIRESIDE HINT.

It is pleasant to sit with one's wife,  
By the light of a brilliant taper,  
While one's dear companion for life  
Looks over the family paper--  
And now or then reads a song or a story,  
A marriage or death, or a tragedy play.

To feel that one's nothing to do,  
But sit and philosophize gravely,  
Each murderous deed to eschew--  
Applying the editor bravely,  
For his tact and his talent, his taste and his  
shears.

Now waking to laughter, now moving to tears,  
Oh, happy the man who is blest  
With a wife that can faithfully read,  
Who will give his newspaper no rest  
Till its steaming-hot gone to seed--  
Who exclaims now and then, as she picks up  
the taper.

My dear, won't the printer want pay for his  
paper?  
**Miscellaneous.**

From the Boston Olive Branch.

### RESTORED AFFECTION.

BY MRS. W. A. DENISON.

"You don't love my mother," said little  
Ellen Crosby, slowly retreating from her  
father, with her hands behind her, and her  
lips quivering as she spoke.

"What do you mean, pet?" he exclaimed,  
springing after her, and drawing her resist-  
ing form towards him: "that is a very  
strange thing for a little girl to say; what  
put it into your head that father don't love  
mother?" he continued, smoothing back  
the soft hair from her white forehead, and  
looking earnestly into her downcast eyes.

"Because, when mamma went away from  
the table, you spoke cross, and said she was  
always sick, and she has got a headache,"  
added the child earnestly, while the tears  
trickled down her cheeks. "I have been  
sitting beside her all the afternoon, and rub-  
bing her forehead; and she is sick and tired  
very often, and you never tell her you are  
sorry, and kiss her as you do me."

Charles Crosby drew his little girl closer  
to his bosom. Her artless words had fallen  
like fire upon his heart. He felt instantly  
that he had spoken harshly more than once  
to the gentle being who had never given  
him an unkind word. Seven years of his  
wedded life had passed calmly and sweetly;  
being young and a most impulsive creature  
when he married, he could hardly appreciate  
the deep holy love which his sweet  
bride treasured for him and him only. After  
the romance of the affair, as it seemed to  
him, had settled into a quiet, perhaps mo-  
notonous reality, his restless spirit yearned  
for some fresh novelty. To spend the even-  
ing hours by the side of his wife and in-  
fant child, whose beautiful face glowed like  
a rosebud upon the white pillow in her lit-  
tle wicker-lasket cradle, became tiresome to  
him. He wished his Ellen had more  
vivacity, more brilliancy, forgetting that  
she might accompany a variableness of

temperament that would truly have made  
his home unhappy.

Ellen was a most excellent wife; her's  
was that inward purity which stamps upon  
the features a loveliness far beyond mere  
beauty; nobody loved to call her hand-  
some; her ways were winning, her form  
slight and fragile; with all she had so much  
prudence, and was so good a manager, that  
from the time of his marriage, Charles Cros-  
by had been accumulating riches. But she  
needed much affection, and much care; she  
was delicate, and so sensitive that a word  
of reproach from one she esteemed, would  
cause almost serious illness. The language  
of her full blue eyes, as they were some-  
times fixed upon the noble face of her hus-  
band, was "Love me; oh! how I yearn for  
your full unrestrained love;" then they  
would fall to the floor, while the chilling  
consciousness that he was not toward her in  
manner as he had once been--and oh! she  
feared, not in heart--would send an icy  
thrill through every fibre of her frame--

Of late, Charles Crosby had become an alien  
to his home until the midnight hour; he  
had found, as he thought, choice and con-  
genial spirits, and with them, "the spirit of  
wine," that is "the spirit of wine." But  
alas! his fine manners were disappearing;  
his home was not an earthly paradise to him  
now--he had grown very cold and worldly;  
indeed he knew not the extent of the change  
in himself.

He worshipped his lovely child; and  
called her by the sweet names of "fairy,"  
and "pet," and "darling"; she was indeed  
such an one as few, very few parents are  
blest with; a child of neither ordinary  
beauty or intellect; and but for her mother's  
judicious care and teaching, her pow-  
erful mind might have too swiftly ex-  
panded, and ripened quicker than the growth  
of this world will allow, unless the exotic is  
to be transplanted into heaven.

Charles Crosby sat with his cheek resting  
upon little Ellen's head; the dear child  
once or twice unconsciously sighed, and  
these sighs were arrows to the wounded  
spirit of the father.

"Darling, you speak strangely," he said,  
after a long pause, during which conscience  
had been busy; "father has a great deal  
of hard work to do, and comes home tired  
and perhaps a little fretful sometimes, but then  
--he does--love your mother," he said  
slowly, and wondering what had become of  
the glowing delight he had once felt at the  
mere mention of her name.

"Do you--do you really love her, then?"  
asked the child, sitting upright on his knee,  
and fixing her full, beautiful eyes upon him,  
"how strange; I thought by what mamma  
said, that you hated her almost."

"By what mamma said?" exclaimed her  
father hastily, while a feeling of anger sur-  
passed through his heart at the sudden surmise  
that his wife had been striving to alienate  
the child's affections from him: "what did  
mamma say, Ellen?" he demanded sternly.  
"Don't look so hard at me, father," she  
replied, pressing her snowy hands over his  
eyes, "mamma didn't tell me, but she told  
God."

More and more astonished, Charles gazed  
upon the child without speaking, and after  
a moment's pause, she continued: "I went  
into mamma's room, this afternoon, before  
I knew she was sick, but I heard her talk-  
ing, so I went on tiptoe. She was kneeling  
down by the bed and praying to our Father  
in Heaven; and she cried and sobbed as I  
do sometimes when I am naughty, but I  
knew she was never naughty, good, dear  
mamma, was she ever naughty, papa?" she  
asked artlessly, and waiting for a reply.

"She never was--to you or me, answer-  
ed the father, choking down his emotion.  
"Well, then, I heard her pray; I knew  
she wouldn't care if I did, because she takes  
me with her sometimes; and she asked the  
dear God if he would make her husband  
love her; and said that he went away from  
his home, and liked other people better;  
and she said her heart was breaking too;  
and oh! she cried so bad,"--continued the  
child, giving such a mournful emphasis to  
the last two words, that the father's lips  
trembled, and the tears came to his eyes.

"And then she turned round and saw  
me; and she called me to her and hugged  
me tight, and said I was a precious child,  
and kept asking me if I was *sure* I loved  
her--very, very *sure*--till the light in her  
eyes almost frightened me. I kept tell-  
ing her she was my blessed mother, and I  
loved her better than anybody in the whole  
world except my father; and then she told  
me I must love you dearly, for you was a  
kind father to me, and perhaps she wouldn't  
live long; and if they did put her into the  
cold ground, I must make you forget it by  
my goodness and affection; but I never  
could forget it, could you, father, if they  
put my own sweet mother into the cold  
ground?"

This was too much; Charles Crosby started  
from his chair, and placing Ellen on a  
low seat, strode rapidly through the room.  
The tears were raining down his face, but  
he kept them hidden from the little one,  
who sat timidly still on her cradle, almost  
afraid to move for fear she had angered her  
father. Not so. A flood of the old tend-  
erness had rushed back upon his heart; in-  
stead of the demure and gentle Alice, his  
memory pictured an angel of whom he had  
been all unworthy; a pure radiant spirit  
who had sat by her household hearth in  
loneliness and sadness; with a slow, sure,  
breaking heart--a heart yearning and  
dying for love, unappreciated, lightly es-  
teemed, seldom addressed in the language  
of affection, and yet returning smiles for  
cold looks, never complaining; Oh! had  
such an one blessed his dwelling, and he  
had not dreamed how priceless a treasure he  
possessed! Bitter was his self accusation,  
hot and copious his tears; suddenly he

paused before her portrait, the young wife  
in the robes of the bridal seemed so joyous,  
yet subdued; just as perfectly as she had  
appeared on the day he first called her his  
own. Now, only one thought echoed and  
re-echoed through his brain: "Should she  
die--oh! should she die?"

For some moments he stood transfixed,  
striving to check the bursting sob that was  
almost stifling him, when he felt a slight  
pull at his coat, and turning, there stood  
little Ellen, her eyes all moist, and her  
pretty lips half parted. "Papa," she half  
whispered, "mayn't I go up stairs and tell  
mamma you do love her dearly?"

He caught her to his breast and clasped  
her with the warmth of his new love close  
in his arms; he kissed her again and again,  
blessing his Maker that "Out of the mouths  
of babes and sucklings He has ordained  
praise;" then releasing the delighted child,  
he said, "Yes, darling, you may if you wish  
to."

The child flew up stairs while her father  
followed more slowly. "Mamma," she  
screamed, bounding into the room, "you  
won't cry any more, nor have the headache  
now, for father says he loves you dearly; he  
told me so; he loves you dearly, my own  
mamma."

The poor woman sprang to her feet; she  
could not comprehend the scene; she was  
bewildered; her fair cheeks flushed and  
grew pallid by turns; she looked first at  
her husband and then at little Ellen, who  
had expected her mother to laugh outright,  
and appear as gleeful as she; little innocent  
being.

"Ellen," said her husband, in a faltering  
tone, "your child is our peace maker; she  
has made me a better man; I do love you;  
will you forgive me for my coldness and ne-  
glect?"

With a low, thrilling cry of delight, the  
wife fell within her husband's arms; he  
was forgiven, and he was happy; in that  
moment old barriers were broken down,  
old associations forgotten, and he solemnly  
resolved, with the help of God, to be no  
more an alien from home; to remember the  
vow he had taken, and become worthy of  
the confidence reposed in him.

Little Ellen danced around the room,  
tossing her yellow curls and clapping her  
hands as she shouted, "oh! I'm so happy,  
I'm so happy, mother won't cry any more."  
--then under a childish, yet holy impulse,  
she knelt reverently down and lisped the  
little prayer she had repeated every night  
since she was but two years old:

"God bless my darling mother,  
My darling father too;  
And may we love each other,  
As Christ's dear flock should do."

Think you there were no blissful tears  
shed in the little chamber, as they listened  
to the petitions of the heartless babe?

The parlor was a cheerful place that evening.  
Little Ellen sat up late than usual,  
because she was too happy to sleep; the  
astral shed a flood of red light over the  
neat, well ordered room, the table was  
filled with books, the piano forte open,  
and giving forth sweet sounds as of old, under  
the touch of the now light-hearted wife;  
and a note was sent to the old rendezvous,  
in which Charles Crosby declined the honor  
of being made president of the L--  
Club. He never met with his old compa-  
nions again, nor did he, from that time,  
quail the soul destroyer, "sparkling wine."

Little Ellen is now large Ellen, but as  
happy, and bright and beautiful as ever--  
She will soon give her hand to one worthy  
of her; and she remembers, as if it were  
but yesterday, the dark hour, when she  
found courage to tell her father, that "he  
did not love her mother." She rejoices  
with a joy unspeakable, that this childish  
effort of hers accomplished such important  
results in the lives and happiness of those  
so dearly beloved.

**The Memory of the Dead.**--It is an ex-  
quisite and beautiful thing in our nature,  
that, when the heart is touched and softened  
by some transient happiness or affection-  
ate feeling, the memory of the dead comes  
over it most powerfully and irresistibly--  
It would almost seem as though our better  
thoughts and sympathies were charmed, in  
virtue of which the soul is enabled to hold  
some vague and mysterious intercourse with  
the spirits of those whom we dearly loved  
in life. Alas, how often and how long may  
those patient angels hover above us, watch-  
ing for the spell which is so seldom uttered  
and so soon forgotten!--*Hibernian.*

**The "Spirit of the Age"** is beginning  
to develop itself in Indiana, where one of  
the boys unburied himself of the follow-  
ing:

The Hibernian boys so fast to grow,  
The stages now are all too slow.  
The teams are good, and chafe like stars,  
But they're much too slow for the railroad cars.  
Then get out of the road with your small like  
stages--  
They're only fit for the darker ages.

**Improvement in Spy Glasses.**--The London  
papers, in speaking of works of art in  
the great Exhibition, mention a newly-in-  
vented very small powerful telescope pocket  
glass, the size of a walnut, by which a per-  
son can be seen and known, one and a half  
miles distant; they answer every purpose  
on the race-course, at the opera houses,  
country scenery, and ships are clearly seen  
at twelve and fourteen miles.

**New Constitution of Virginia.**--It is es-  
timated that the majority given at the late  
election in Virginia, in favor of the ratifica-  
tion of the New Constitution, will be from  
forty thousand to fifty thousand.

A chance look from these we love, often  
produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleas-  
ure.

### I See a Light--I'm almost Home.

The following is related of a young girl,  
whose journey of life was near its end:

About her chamber glided the loved  
forms of her parents and only sister. She  
silently noted their movements with a mild  
expression of her dying eye, turning it from  
side to side. Arrested by her peculiar look  
so expressive of affliction and patient suffer-  
ing, they paused to look upon her, when  
they only saw now but dimly through their  
tears, and so soon should see no more.

A feeble effort to speak, a quivering,  
voiceless, movement of the lips, drew close-  
ly around her the loving hearts of that sor-  
rowful circle. Mother, father, sister, all  
came closer to her side. A playful smile  
lit up her countenance. She laid her little  
pale lips within her mother's palm, then  
closed her eyelids to the light of earth  
and sank away. The cold, damp air of  
death's shadowy valley seemed circling over  
her. Slowly sinking down, she glided to  
that river's shore, which, like a narrow  
stream, divides the spirit land from ours--

But see! the quivering lips essay to speak--  
"Mother!" Oh! how each heart throbbeth  
now, and then each pulse steth--  
"They listen." "Mother!" the dying girl  
breathes forth, "I see a light--I'm almost  
home."

Blessed thought! Light is sown for the  
righteous, even amid the gloom and dark-  
ness of the grave.

### Preparation for Winter.

We doubt whether a more beautiful and  
truthful picture of comfort and happiness  
could be presented, than the following  
which we find in an exchange paper, and in  
which we only venture to make an alteration  
of a few words:

Winter, stern and cold, is near at hand;  
but what cures the thriving farmer for the  
brill night blast, the driving storm, or the  
biting frost, when, with an approving con-  
science and a grateful heart his outdoor du-  
ties for the day are all performed, he takes  
his seat at a cheerful fire, prepared to spend  
an evening as a social, intellectual and a  
moral being should. He feels that every-  
thing in and about his building, so far as  
human prudence and forethought are con-  
cerned, is safe and in order. Winter may  
come--he expects it and is ready for it--  
Every domestic animal he owns is comfort-  
ably sheltered, and provided with suitable  
food. His potatoes, apples, &c., are secure  
from frost. He has an ample supply of fuel,  
fitted for the fire and put into his wood  
house. His industry and skill have been  
rewarded by remunerating harvests, so that  
he has bread enough and to spare. His build-  
ings are insured. His children are comfort-  
ably clad, and he has provided for them  
the necessary school books. His taxes are  
paid, and he has subscribed and paid for the  
ADAMS SENTINEL. We doubt whether  
there is any situation or station in life more  
favorable for quiet, substantial happiness  
and contentment, than that possessed by  
the farmer, such an one as we have endeav-  
ored to describe.

### New, True and Curious.

It is indeed a fact worthy of remark, and  
one that seems never to have been noticed,  
that throughout the whole animal creation,  
in every country and clime of the earth,  
the most useful animals cost nature the  
least waste to sustain them with food. For  
instance, all animals that work live on ve-  
getable food: and no animal that eats flesh  
works. The all-powerful elephant, and the  
patient untrifling camel, in the torrid zone;  
the horse, the ox, or the donkey, in the tem-  
perate zone; and the reindeer in the frigid  
zone, obtain all their muscular power for  
enduring labor, from nature's simplest pro-  
ductions, vegetables.

But all the flesh-eating animals keep the  
rest of the animated creation in constant  
dread of them. They seldom eat vegetable  
food until some other animal has eaten it  
first, and made it into flesh. Their only use  
seems to be to destroy life; for having flesh  
is unfit for other animals to eat, having been  
itself made into flesh, and is most foul and  
offensive. Great strength, fleetness, clean-  
liness, and docility, are then characteristic  
of vegetable eating animals, while all the  
world-dreaded flesh eaters.--*Health and  
Wealth by Jos. B. Davis.*

### Cold Water and Burns.

Mr. Ellis Hall, in the Scientific Ameri-  
can, makes the following statement in re-  
gard to the efficacy of cold water as a cure  
for burns:

"When about 15 years of age, a woman  
told me if I ever got burned, to plunge the  
part in cold water. Since that time I  
have frequently been benefited by her ad-  
vice. When burned with a hot iron, I at  
once immerse the burned part in cold wa-  
ter. A few days since, when forging a  
small article, I cut a small piece from its  
end, while red hot, and by mistake, when  
looking in a contrary direction, I took hold  
of the anvil enter with my right-hand  
thumb and finger, when the small piece of  
iron I had cut off, stuck to the end of my  
finger; I shook it off, and at once dipped  
my hand in cold water and held it there  
for about one minute, after which I dipped  
it into spirits of turpentine and put on a  
cloth; no blister arose, nor was it sore."

He adds, in his own experience, that  
many lives could be saved and serious in-  
juries avoided, by extinguishing clothes on  
fire, with water.

Speculators generally do poor. If they  
make ten thousand dollars today on a coal  
mine, they must try to make twenty thou-  
sand to-morrow, by doubling in the De-  
Em-Brown railroad. Like the boy who un-  
derstood to steal figs through a knot-hole,  
they get their hands so full of sweets, that  
they can't pull them back again.

### "Stoning the wrong House."

We heard rather a good story, the other  
day, which, although it may lose in our  
telling, we cannot refrain from repeating.

In the good town of Raleigh was, and  
still is, an excellent inn, which in "court  
time" was frequented by lawyers, judges,  
litigants, and jurors.

Upon one occasion, Judge B., as  
sound a lawyer as he was an inveterate hu-  
morist, was holding a court at Raleigh--  
Several very difficult cases were to be tried,  
one of which, having been submitted in the  
evening, the jury were escorted to a room  
in an adjoining building connected with the  
inn, and familiarly known to the habitués  
as "Collier." In the same building was also  
lodged a number of young disciples of  
Blackstone, who compensated themselves  
for their professional labors by a friendly  
game of the classic amusement of "Poker."

Their creature comforts were attended to by  
a one-eyed negro, who rejoiced in the name  
of "Jake." It seems that this functionary  
had some trouble with the jury, which re-  
sulted in the introduction of his back to the  
car. On the other hand, Jake was a spe-  
cial favorite with the young lawyers, who  
paid him liberally, and for whom he enter-  
tained a corresponding regard. Under these  
circumstances it would not be a matter of  
doubt as to which party was most carefully  
waited upon, by the sable mercenary of gin  
and juleps.

Judge B., in the meantime, was  
lodged in the main building of the hotel--  
With him, also, Jake was a favorite, and af-  
ter he had concluded the examination of  
some papers, he addressed the attendant  
with inquiries as to what the "young gen-  
tlemen" were doing.

"Notting, massa, notting; only a little  
game of poker--dat all."

"Yeh, that's all?"  
"Yes, sah, dat all."

"The young scamps; they ought to be at  
their books; a nice way to prepare their  
cases! To-morrow some of them will be  
asking me to put off trials, because they  
have not time to get ready;" grumbled the  
judge. "I say, Jake, can you get me a  
pile of bricks?"

"artin, Judge--I's got a pile of bricks  
--old oven brick--get 'ats."

"Very well, go bring a pile into the yard."  
"Yes, sah," said the obsequious darkie,  
and in a short time he returned, with the  
assurance that the bricks were ready.

"Now, Jake, tell me which room these  
fellows are in."

"Dat de room, massa, dat room;" but the  
cunning negro, instead of indicating that  
occupied by the lawyers, pointed to the one  
in which the unoffending jurors were in de-  
liberation.

"Oh, ho; now, Jake, do as I do," and  
smiting the action to the words his honor  
commenced pouring a perfect storm of  
bricks against the room of the supposed  
delinquents. Bang! bang! they went,  
Jake's missiles performing no secondary  
part in the concert, until the pile was ex-  
hausted; and the startled jury began to im-  
agine themselves assailed by a mob of the  
white town. Still they could not escape,  
but huddled together, and bore the assault.

On his side, the Judge, totally uncon-  
scious that he had been stoning his own  
jurymen, was chuckling over the dismay he  
imagined he had brought upon the law-  
yers.

They did not, however, as he expected,  
vacate the premises, and he prepared for a  
second bombardment.

In the meantime Jake, convulsed with  
laughter, had gone to the room of the law-  
yers.

"Yah! yah! yah!" screamed the negro,  
rolling in laughter, "Yeh hear co?--did you  
hear the bricks?--Wait a minute! hear more  
by n-by," and he proceeded as clear as his  
cackling paroxysms would allow him, to  
explain the mistake into which he had led  
his honor.

He had scarcely withdrawn when Judge  
B.--summoned him to collect another  
pile of bricks, which was forthcoming as  
readily as the first. The same tornado vi-  
sited the astonished jury, but the same result  
followed, for the very good reason that they  
could not get out if they would. The Judge,  
supposing them the gamblers, was propor-  
tionately irritated that he could not break  
up their party.

"Jake?"  
"Yes, sah."

"Bring another pile of bricks," and once  
more the sable formidable projectile were laid  
before him.

"Now, Jake, at the windows."  
Small crash! wide! bang! they went,  
and glass, sashes, and every thing else was  
as brick after brick penetrated the  
jury room. The fortress was no longer  
tenable--the laws of arms justified a cap-  
itulation, and a general flight took place.

Unfortunately the Judge, in his zeal and  
wrath, never thought of making his retreat,  
judge himself was their assailant, and had  
been besieging them during the night after  
his extra judicial fashion. Too late the  
Judge found out his mistake; and petrified  
with astonishment he stood detected, with  
his hand raised in the act of hurling a brick  
through the window of the jury room.

him the means of closing accounts with the  
jury. The lawyers munificently rewarded  
Jake, upon whom the judge could not very  
well take vengeance, without admitting his  
confederacy with him. And the jurors,  
ever afterwards, were careful of drawing  
the wrath of that dusky dignitary of Collier.

The judge acknowledged he was beaten,  
and interfered no more with his young law-  
yers, at their games of poker.

**A Persecuted Man.**  
Hamilton, of the Maryville Tribune, was  
travelling in the cars the other day from  
Belleville to Kuntum, when he fell in  
with a despondent character. He was tolerably  
drunk. Let Hamilton tell the rest:

He said he lived in Urbana; that the  
Methodists had a great revival there a year  
or more ago, and that more than a hundred  
were converted; that he had been convert-  
ed some years before, and had joined the  
church. We asked him if he still belonged to  
it.

"No," said he, "they turned me out for  
the most frivolous thing in the world; if  
I'd known they'd turned me out for such  
a little thing as that, I'd never joined."

Said we, "What did you do?"  
"Oh, nothing--only I bet my horse would  
outrun another fellow's; I won the money,  
and then got drunk, and had two fights--  
That's all. And they put me out for that."

**Scene among the Illustrations.**--The fol-  
lowing laughable scene took place in a Wes-  
tern city not long since: The disciples of  
Theophrastus undertook to do up Julius Caesar.  
Young Wm. O. was to represent Caesar.  
He did very well until he was brought in  
upon the bier; unfortunately then, his bear-  
ers happened to set him with his feet but  
a few inches from the hot stove. The de-  
funct Julius stood fire like a martyr for a  
few minutes; but he soon found the heat  
unbearable, and in the middle of Brutus's  
speech began to haul in his feet under the  
pail.

The old folks smiled and the damsels  
giggled--the dead Caesar drew up his knees--  
the audience laughed--the corpse turned  
over--the orator paused in his harangue--  
the defunct Julius then sprang up from his  
bier, and turning to the bearers, with  
clenched fist, asked them if they calculated  
to roast him alive? One long and loud  
hurra then went forth from every throat in  
the hall, all except the resurrectioned Cas-  
sar's; he, after kicking over his bier, and  
throwing his robes at the bearers, gathered  
his citizen's attire, and left the school-house  
in high glee.

**How to Manage an Obstinate Witness.**--  
The following extract from a popular work,  
describes a method of managing an obsti-  
nate witness, which would be considered  
extraordinary in any place excepting Ire-  
land:

"But, as I was saying, I could not well  
come sooner: there is a case in the King's  
Bench--Rex vs. Ryves--a heavy record,  
and I wanted to catch the counsel to assure  
him that all's safe. God knows it has cost  
me an anxious night. Everything depend-  
ing on one witness, an obstinate beast, that  
wouldn't listen to reason; we got hold of  
him last night; got three doctors to certify  
he was out of his mind; and, at this mo-  
ment, with his head shaved and a grey suit  
on him, he is the noisiest inmate in Glas-  
nevin madhouse."

"Was not this a very bold, a very danger-  
ous expedient?"

"Indeed, it was; he fought hard, and his  
outrageous conduct has its reward; for they  
put him on low diet and handcuffs the mo-  
ment he went in."

**Fastidious Taste.**--An amusing little in-  
cident occurred at the Wright House last  
evening. A verdant looking chap sat  
down to take "some filis," as Joe Lawson  
would say, and in due time a waiter pre-  
sented himself at the back of our hero's chair  
and inquired: "Tea or coffee, sir?" Tea,  
he answered. "What kind of tea, sir?"  
"Greeny," he replied, "in the water's face, and  
with considerable emphasis said, "Why  
store tea, of course; I don't want none of  
your blasted sassafras stuff."--*Indianapolis  
Journal.*

**Good reader!** did you ever drive a  
pig to pasture--and if so, didn't you always  
find it necessary, in order to get him there,  
to drive him in an opposite direction?

Well, just so it is with



## Affairs in Mexico.

There are indications of serious trouble in the affairs of that unhappy Republic lying beyond the Rio Grande, and not from one source merely, but from several. The British Minister, it is said, has made a very embarrassing report upon the Mexican Government—being nothing less than a peremptory demand for an adjustment of its debts due to British subjects, with an accompanying threat to blockade every Mexican port, if a satisfactory arrangement was not concluded.

This is one source of trouble—for the Mexican Government is so poor in treasure as it is imbecile in faculties; it cannot pay, nor can it resist. Then, as a second cause of difficulty, a revolution is going on in the Northern section of the Republic which threatens its dismemberment. The Government can do but little in the way of preventing this consummation. Again, there are rumors of a civil war, for the resumption once more of absolute power, involving a civil war, of greater or less duration, with executions during the continuance of strife and at its close.

These are troubles enough for a feeble nation, that stands almost ready to fall to pieces by its own weakness and internal dissensions. In reference to two of them—the demand of the British Minister with the attendant threat, and the revolutionary movements beyond the Rio Grande, the United States are not without some grounds of solicitude in connection with future results. The establishment of a British protectorate over Mexico under any prince would present a matter for repugnant to our principles, and policy to be regarded with indifference while the organization of a new Republic separated from the rest of Mexico, by the range of the Sierra Madre, would have a significance of meaning that would be too plain to be misunderstood. Time and events, in bringing problems, will bring, also, we hope, the means of solving them.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Washington, which says:—  
I understand, this evening, that some very important dispatches have been drawn up by Mr. Webster, since his return to the Department of State, declaring the policy of this Government, in regard to the Right of Search, which is involved in the pretension of England and France, to a right to interrupt our vessels on the high seas, and visit and search them, with a view to prevent hostile expeditions from this country against Cuba. The ground assumed by this Government, is that which was taken when we rejected the treaty of Washington with Lord Ashburton. This Government has never lost sight of the principles on which that treaty was formed; and certainly the present administration has no disposition nor intention to abandon them. The right of search or visit will never, as it is declared in that negotiation, be tolerated by this country, under any pretence whatever.

Mr. Crittenden, in his notes respecting the orders given by the French and English Governments to their cruisers to intercept American vessels, does not urge this great point. He assumed the ground that the orders were unnecessary and would lead to difficulties between the Governments concerned.

But, as is now declared, this government will never permit any foreign power, on any pretence, to search our vessels. The flag shall be the security of the vessel that it covers; that is the American principle, and it must be maintained. Mr. Webster will certainly be the last man in this country to surrender that principle.

Chevalier Holmsman, the Austrian minister, has not yet given notice of his purpose to withdraw upon the reception of Kossuth; but to have done what is more than equivalent to that. He has, according to reliable report, read to the Secretary of State, a portion of an important dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, in which is manifested the intention of that Government to consider as an act unbecomingly friendly power, any official notice or recognition of Kossuth.

The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes under date of the 6th inst.:

It is believed that Mr. Secretary Corwin, who is now preparing his annual report on the state of the finances, will present strong views and propositions in favor of such modifications of the Tariff as will afford adequate protection to iron and other domestic products, and manufactures.

The Pennsylvanians are very active on the subject, and public meetings are held by men of all political parties, for the purpose of promoting the measures for the encouragement of the iron interest. It is well known that a strong effort will be made, as I have heretofore stated, in behalf of some scheme that will afford relief to the iron interest exclusively.

They suppose that this interest will conciliate the favor of politicians, and that both parties, in anticipation of the Presidential election, will go their death on the iron.

Escape of Important Witnesses in the Treason Cases.—On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, two of the most important witnesses in the Christina Treason Cases, confined in the Debtors' department of the Moyamensing prison, made their escape, in connection with a white man. They had obtained the keys, which are made like a blind, from their cell, and with pieces of blanket fastened them together. This enabled them to reach the top of the North wall, from whence they easily descended to the ground by means of other pieces of blanket, having used the material of four beds. Their names are Josephus Washington and Peter Woods. Washington is an old man, and has a family near Christina. Woods is a young man. It is believed they were assisted by persons on the outside of the building.—North American.

Judge Thornton, of Alabama, whose name was mentioned in connection with a reward offered by striking Chancellor Clark in the month, has also been mentioned in connection with the same, in order to serve his life.

Signs in Oregon.—There is a serious and long in Oregon prohibiting the bringing of any kind of animals into the Territory. In a recent case against one Vancouver, brought before Judge Nelson, this law was enforced, and the sheep brought from the State were seized.

## The Hungarians at New York.

A committee of the New York Common Council on Tuesday morning arrived upon the Hungarian exiles, who waited upon the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and extended to them a cordial welcome to the American Republic. Some very happy speeches were made on the occasion. The exiles were invited to New York as guests of the city, and requested to stop at the Irving House, at its expense. To this they consented, and expressed their most cordial thanks. They accordingly proceeded in carriages, with the committee, to the Irving House, which they reached in time for dinner. It is expected that Kossuth, likewise, will be domiciled at the Irving house when he arrives—perhaps by the middle of next week. They are said to be without any means of their own, and the Herald says:

"It appears that most of them intend to avail themselves of the amnesty, and to go back to Hungary again. Col. Perzel will probably remain here. He has got some money with him, and he is a man of his own. They have hardly any resources of their own. It is said the old Turk gave them, on coming away, 20,000 piastres. The officers of the Mississippi made up a subscription for them on board, and are ready to subscribe again for them now."

The New York Post says:—  
The Hungarians whom we saw on board of the vessel, are for the most part good looking men and women. They were dressed in the national costume, and though there was an expression of sadness on the faces of many, especially of the women, which appeared most keenly to the heart in behalf of these outcasts from their homes and friends, they appeared to be pleased to reach this country at last. Among those that we remarked especially, was Col. Nicholas Perzel, a tall, commanding, and quite a venerable man, (brother of Kossuth, the distinguished deputy and general,) who commanded at the fortress of Peterwardein, and who, at the time of the outbreak, was one of the wealthiest nobles in the Austrian empire.

He came hither, with his wife, without a possession save the clothes they have about them. Col. Ladislav Huzar was another of the more distinguished of the party. He was adjutant general under Kossuth, and won high reputation for his daring and activity during the war. Col. Francis Hazum was a member of the Parliament for Bude, and chief of the home department. Col. Ashboth was the general adjutant of the army, and in the last battle of the revolution, routed a force of 7,000 Austrians, with a few hundred men. Capt. Wagner is the son of that indomitable and persevering lady, Madame Wagner, whose pursuit of Madame Kossuth over the wilds of Hungary has made such a romantic story. The mother died from her exposures and sufferings, at Kuteib. And among the civilians, is Gideon Aes, who is a kind of Col. Rabb, and whose literary talents have won him a name in Magyar literature. The other exiles had more or less distinction at home, and all are entitled to the active sympathy of the American public."

Kossuth's Personal Appearance.—The Times says: "He stands about 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a slight and apparently not strongly knitted frame, and is a little round shouldered. His face is rather oval, with a pair of blue eyes, which somewhat reminded me of Cromwell's, in expression, well set beneath a full and arched brow, gave an animated and intelligent look to his countenance. His forehead high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and the hair just begun to grizzle a head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. He has not got the true Hungarian nose, but it is a fair, well-formed feature, such as a French passport would describe as a man's; a thick mustache nearly covers his mouth, except when he speaks or smiles, and his white beard and whiskers in a full flock of dark hair falling down from his chin. Whether from his recent captivity or from constitutional causes, there is something an air of lassitude in his look, to which the fatigues of his voyage had not improbably contributed. Altogether he gives one the idea of a man of thought rather than a man of action; there is a speculative air in his face, mingled with a degree of melancholy, which would mark him for a visionary or theorist, not an enthusiast, rather than for a great leader or a soldier."

Sunday Amusements.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the annexed account of the mode of spending Sunday in the French capital:

"Yesterday—the Sabbath—at two o'clock, when it happened to be on the Boulevard, all the bourgeois, male and female, were hastening to the races in the Champ de Mars, the last of the season for this capital. Seldom has any festival or sport of the kind attracted a larger confluence of spectators of all classes. More than two hundred equipages of the richest description were counted within the cords. The chief interest was created by the great number of stakes of fourteen thousand francs for horses and jockeys of four years old and upwards. There were eight entries for this prize, and the horses were all run. The style in which Messina, a filly, won both heats, was exciting and beautiful. The whole force of the Jockey Club was present. Detachments of lancers passing frequently over the area, with their flags and dazzling uniforms, rendered the spectacle the most brilliant and picturesque."

Revolutionary Movement in Europe.—We learn from the New York Express that a bold and determined step has just been taken by Mazzini and his associates—the acknowledged heads of the so-called Republican party of Italy—in issuing a proclamation which gives open warning of another general revolution in Europe. This proclamation, which is signed by Giuseppe Mazzini, A. Saffi, and M. Montecchi, is dated at London, Sept. 30th, and was published in a journal at Genoa, Oct. 13th—Sardinia being the only place, they say, in which the printing press is free. It calls upon Italians to be prepared for a simultaneous insurrection, and prescribes the principles and rules of proceeding in the first stages of the movement; states that a society called the "Friends of Liberty" has been founded in England, to collect contributions and to promote triumph by the press, public meetings, parliamentary action, and all other revolutionary means.

In the day of Rome there are now three, and in London there are four, and in the United States there are five, and in the world there are six, and in the universe there are seven, and in the infinity there are eight, and in the eternity there are nine, and in the infinity there are ten, and in the eternity there are eleven, and in the infinity there are twelve, and in the eternity there are thirteen, and in the infinity there are fourteen, and in the eternity there are fifteen, and in the infinity there are sixteen, and in the eternity there are seventeen, and in the infinity there are eighteen, and in the eternity there are nineteen, and in the infinity there are twenty, and in the eternity there are twenty-one, and in the infinity there are twenty-two, and in the eternity there are twenty-three, and in the infinity there are twenty-four, and in the eternity there are twenty-five, and in the infinity there are twenty-six, and in the eternity there are twenty-seven, and in the infinity there are twenty-eight, and in the eternity there are twenty-nine, and in the infinity there are thirty, and in the eternity there are thirty-one, and in the infinity there are thirty-two, and in the eternity there are thirty-three, and in the infinity there are thirty-four, and in the eternity there are thirty-five, and in the infinity there are thirty-six, and in the eternity there are thirty-seven, and in the infinity there are thirty-eight, and in the eternity there are thirty-nine, and in the infinity there are forty, and in the eternity there are forty-one, and in the infinity there are forty-two, and in the eternity there are forty-three, and in the infinity there are forty-four, and in the eternity there are forty-five, and in the infinity there are forty-six, and in the eternity there are forty-seven, and in the infinity there are forty-eight, and in the eternity there are forty-nine, and in the infinity there are fifty, and in the eternity there are fifty-one, and in the 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## Affairs in Mexico.

There are indications of serious trouble in the affairs of that unhappy Republic lying beyond the Rio Grande, and not from one source merely, but from several. The British Minister, it is said, has made a very embarrassing requisition upon the Mexican Government—being nothing less than a peremptory demand for an adjustment of its debts due to British subjects, with an accompanying threat to blockade every Mexican port, if a satisfactory arrangement was not concluded.

This is one source of trouble—for the Mexican Government is as poor in treasure as it is inebriate in faculties; it cannot pay, nor can it resist. Then, as a second cause of difficulty, a revolution is going on in the Northern section of the Republic which threatens its dismemberment. The Government can do but little in the way of preventing this consummation. Again, there are rumors of Santa Anna's return for the resumption once more of absolute power, involving as a preliminary, a civil war of greater or less duration, with executions during the continuance of strife and at its close.

These are troubles enough for a feeble nation, that stands almost ready to fall to pieces by its own weakness and internal disorganization. In reference to two of them—the demand of the British Minister, with the attendant threat, and the revolutionary movements beyond the Rio Grande,—the United States are not without some grounds of solicitude in connection with future results. The establishment of a British protectorate over Mexico under any pretense would present a matter too repugnant to our principles and policy to be regarded with indifference; while the organization of a new Republic separated from the rest of Mexico by the range of the Sierra Madre would have a significance of meaning that would be too plain to be misunderstood. Time and events, in bringing problems, will bring, also, we hope, the means of solving them.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Washington, which says—

I understand, this evening, that some very important despatches have been drawn up by Mr. Webster, since his return to the Department of State, declaring the policy of this Government, in regard to the Right of Search, which is involved in the pretension of England and France to a right to interrupt our vessels on the high seas, and visit and search them, with a view to prevent hostile expeditions from this country against Cuba. The ground assumed by this Government, is that which was taken when he negotiated the treaty of Washington with Lord Ashburton. This Government has never lost sight of the principles on which that treaty was formed; and certainly the present administration has no disposition nor intention to abandon them. The right of search or visit will never, as it was declared in that negotiation, be tolerated by this country, under any pretense whatever.

Mr. Crittenden, in his notes respecting the orders given by the French and English Governments to their cruisers to intercept American vessels, does not urge this great point. He assumed the ground that the orders were unnecessary and would lead to difficulties between the Governments concerned.

But, as is now declared, this government will never permit any foreign power, on any pretense, to search our vessels. The flag shall be the security of the vessel that it covers; and it is the American principle, and it must be maintained. Mr. Webster will certainly be the last man in this country to surrender that principle.

Chevalier Hulsmann, the Austrian minister, has not yet given notice of his purpose to withdraw upon the reception of Kossuth; but he has done what is more than equivalent to that. He has, according to reliable report, read to the Secretary of State, a portion of an important dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, in which is manifested the intention of that Government to consider as an act unbecoming a friendly power, any official notice or recognition of Kossuth.

The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce writes under date of the 6th inst.—

It is believed that Mr. Secretary Corwin, who is now preparing his annual report on the state of the finances, will present strong views and propositions in favor of such modifications of the Tariff as will afford adequate protection to iron and other domestic products and manufactures.

The Pennsylvania are very active on the subject, and public meetings are held by men of all political parties, for the purpose of promoting the measures for the encouragement of the iron interest. It is well known that a strong effort will be made, as I have heretofore stated, in behalf of some scheme that will afford relief to the iron interest exclusively.

They suppose that this interest will conciliate the favor of politicians; and that both parties, in anticipation of the Presidential election, will go their death on the iron.

Escape of Important Witnesses in the Treason Cases.—On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, two of the most important witnesses in the Christiana Treason Cases, confined in the Delators' department of the Moyamensing prison, made their escape, in connection with a white man. They had taken the shutters, which are made like a blind, from their cell, and with pieces of blankets fastened them together. This enabled them to reach the top of the North wall, from whence they easily descended to the ground by means of other pieces of blankets, having used the material of four beds. Their names are Josephus Washington and Peter Woods. Washington is an old man, and has a family near Christiana. Woods is rather a young man. It is believed they were assisted by persons on the outside of the building.—North American.

Judge Thornton, of Alabama, whose hand was amputated in consequence of a wound received by striking Chancellor Clark in the mouth, has also had to submit to amputation of the arm, in order to save his life.

Negroes in Oregon.—There is a territorial law in Oregon prohibiting the bringing or coming of negroes into the Territory.—In a recent case against one Vanderpool, brought before Judge Nelson, this law was enforced, and the negro banished from the State.

## The Hungarians at New York.

A committee of the New York Common Council on Tuesday morning waited upon the Hungarian exiles, who arrived in the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and extended to them a cordial welcome to the American Republic. Some very happy speeches were made on the occasion. The exiles were invited to New York as guests of the city, and requested to stop at the Irving House, at its expense. To this they consented, and expressed their most cordial thanks. They accordingly proceeded in carriages, with the committee, to the Irving House, which they reached in time for dinner. It is expected that Kossuth, likewise, will be domiciled at the Irving house when he arrives—perhaps by the middle of next week. They are said to be without any means of their own, and the Herald says:

"It appears that most of them intend to avail themselves of the amnesty, and to go back to Hungary again. Col. Perzel will probably remain here. He has got some money saved, out of the fire and smoke. The others have scarcely any resources of their own. They had only \$2,500 among them all. It is said the old Turk gave them, on coming away, 20,000 piastres. The officers of the Mississippi made up a subscription for them on board, and are ready to subscribe again for them now."

The New York Post says—

"The Hungarians whom we saw on board of the vessel, are for the most part good looking men and women. They were dressed in the national costume, and though there was an expression of sadness on the faces of many, especially of the women, which appealed most keenly to the heart in behalf of these outcasts from their homes and friends, they appeared to be pleased to reach this country at last. Among those that we remarked especially, was Col. Nicholas Perzel, a tall, commanding, and quite a venerable man, (brother of Moritz, the distinguished deputy and general,) who commanded at the fortress of Peterwarden, and who, at the time of the outbreak, was one of the wealthiest nobles in the Austrian empire."

"He came hither, with his wife, without a possession save the clothes they have about them. Col. Ladislaus Berzezy, is another of the more distinguished of the party. He was adjutant general under Kossuth, and won high reputation for his daring and activity during the war. Col. Francis Hazman was a member of the Parliament for Bude, and chief of the home department. Col. Asiboth was the general adjutant of the army, and, in the last battle of the revolution, routed a force of 7,000 Austrians, with a few hundred men. Capt. Weger is the son of that indomitable and persevering lady, Madame Wagner, whose pursuit of Madame Kossuth over the wilds of Hungary has made such a romantic story. The mother died, from her exposures and sufferings, at Kuteiah. And, among the civilians, is Gideon Aes, who is a kind of Chief Rabbi, and whose literary talents have won him a name in Magyar literature. The other exiles had more or less distinction at home, and all are entitled to the active sympathy of the American public."

Kossuth's Personal Appearance.—The Times says: "He stands about 5 feet 8 inches in height, has a slight and apparently not strongly knit frame, and is a little round shouldered. His face is rather oval; a pair of blue eyes, which somewhat reminded me of O'Connell's in expression, well set beneath a full and arched brow, gave an animated and intelligent look to his countenance. His forehead high and broad, is deeply wrinkled, and time has just begun to grizzle a head of straight dark hair, and to leave a bald spot behind. He has not got the true Hungarian nose, but it is a fair, well-formed feature, such as a French passport would describe as a *moyen*; a thick mustache nearly covers his mouth, except when he speaks or smiles, and unites with beard and whiskers in a full flock of dark hair falling down from his chin. Whether from his recent captivity or from constitutional causes, there is something an air of lassitude in his look, to which the fatigues of his voyage not improbably contributed. Altogether he gives one the idea of a man of thought rather than a man of action; there is a speculative air in his face, mingled with a degree of melancholy, which would mark him for a visionary or theoretical enthusiast, rather than for a great leader or a soldier."

Sunday Amusements.—The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the annexed account of the mode of spending Sunday in the French capital:

"Yesterday—the Sabbath—at two o'clock, when I happened to be on the Boulevard, all the bourgeois, male and female, were hastening to the Races in the Champs de Mars, the last of the season for this capital. Scarcely has any festival or sport of the kind attracted a larger confluence of spectators of all classes. More than two hundred equipages of the richest description were counted within the cords. The chief interest was created by the great national stakes of fourteen thousand francs for horses and mares of four years old and upwards. There were eight entries for this prize, and the horses were all run. The style in which Messina, a filly, won both heats, was exciting and beautiful. The whole force of the Jockey Club was present. Detachments of lineers passing frequently over the area, with their flags and dazzling uniforms, rendered the spectacle the more brilliant and picturesque."

Revolutionary Movement in Europe.—We learn from the New York Express that a bold and determined step has just been taken by Mazzini and his associates—the acknowledged heads of the so-called Republican party of Italy—in issuing a proclamation which gives open warning of another general revolution in Europe. This proclamation, which is signed by Guiseppe, Mazzini, A. Saffi, and M. Montecchi, is dated at London, Sept. 30th, and was published in a journal at Geneva, Oct. 14th—Sardinia being the only place, they say, in which the printing press is free. It calls upon Italians to be prepared for a simultaneous insurrection, and prescribes the principles and rules of proceeding in the first stages of the movement; states that a society called the "Friends of Liberty" has been founded in England, to collect contributions and to promote triumph by the press, public meetings, parliamentary action, and all other constitutional means.

In the city of Boston there are one thousand five hundred places where intoxicating drinks are sold.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG:  
Monday, November 17th, 1851.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that our former townsman, Wm. KING, Esq., has been promoted to the desk of First Clerk in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, in the Navy Department at Washington, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. We are gratified, not only as to the pecuniary advantages to him, but at the evidence it gives of the confidence of the Head of the Department in his honesty and capability.

The Lutheran Congregation in this place, lately under the pastoral charge of Rev. B. KELLER, have unanimously chosen Rev. P. ANSTADT, of Baltimore, as their Pastor. It is understood that he accepts the call.

Congress will assemble on this day two weeks. A number of members have already arrived at Washington. There will be a great deal of business done there in the way of President-making, if nothing else.

Death of Mr. Gonder.—The well known Railroad Contractor, JOSEPH GONDER, Esq., died on the 8th inst. at his residence near Lancaster, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Gonder has for years been extensively engaged in the construction of Railroads. He constructed the York and Cumberland Railroad, and was engaged, at the time of his death, upon the Hanover Branch Railroad. His business qualifications were of a high order, and he was universally respected and esteemed. The work on the Hanover Railroad is suspended for the present.

A melancholy affray took place at Causonsburg, Pa. on the 29th ult., which resulted in the death of a young man named Wm. Wilson, about 20 years of age, an apprentice to the carpenter business. He was assaulted by two young men, students of Jefferson College, and stabbed with a knife so severely that he died on the following day. The students were under the influence of intoxicating drinks at the time. One was arrested. The other (who was from Emmitsburg) fled; but has since, we learn, been returned by his father and given up to justice. Both are in Washington jail. It is indeed a melancholy affair—and we sympathize deeply with their friends.

Supreme Judges.—The persons elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court hold their offices as follows:—one of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years—the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges.—The Judge whose commission will first expire, shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be Chief Justice. Last Friday was the day they were to meet at Harrisburg to draw lots.—We have not heard the result.

On the 1st of December, the Pennsylvania Railroad will carry passengers through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in twenty four hours, the railroad connection being complete, except 28 miles of stage travel.

The distinguished philanthropist, Father Matthew, sailed on the 8th inst., in the steamer Pacific, for his home in the "Green Isle." He was escorted to the vessel by a large number of his countrymen, who lingered upon the pier, waiting the good-by and blessings, until the vessel was nearly out of sight. Whilst in this country, he has administered the Total Abstinence pledge to more than 600,000 persons.

The steamer Mississippi arrived at New York on Monday last, in 42 days from Gibraltar, bringing the Hungarian refugees attached to Kossuth's party. Kossuth himself had gone to England, but expected to sail for the United States in the steamer of the 8th inst. He has been received with great enthusiasm in England.

The Rev. Dr. Croswell, Pastor of the Episcopal church in Greene street, New York, was taken suddenly ill in the pulpit yesterday afternoon week, and died at 6 o'clock in the evening.

It has been decided by the Department, that subscribers living in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of postage, even though the post office through which they receive it may be out of the county. Subscribers and postmasters will please notice.

Fires and incendiarism appear to have been quite common at Washington, Pa., of late. The borough authorities have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries, and have taken measures to put the local fire companies in possession of everything necessary for their complete equipment.—They have also provided for an efficient patrol, both night and day.

It is said that, with all their errors and villainies, the Mormons have one redeeming feature about them: not a drop of liquor is allowed at their settlement at Salt Lake.

## More Specie Going!

The Cunard steamer which left New York for Liverpool on the 5th, carried out \$945,000 in specie; and the Pacific, which sailed on the 8th, took \$900,000, of which \$774,000 was in American gold! Thus we are becoming drained of our precious metals, to pay the balance of trade against us owing to the ruinous effect of the Tariff of 1846. Extensive failures are taking place in the cities, owing to the crisis occasioned by this failure on the part of Congress to grant a Tariff shaped to make exports at least equal imports, and prevent enormous frauds—and the end is not yet! Whilst we are now feeling severely, says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the consequences of our folly—the folly, aye, madness—of shaping our revenue laws to break down our cotton mills, lessening the home demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, &c., and, as a thing of course, reduction of prices, Europeans are not only enriching themselves by flooding our country with goods, but they take away our substance, the precious metals.—The Bank of England is full of American gold, and as to the Bank of France, she has managed to pile up enough of the eagles to carry her through a five years' war. The truth is, foreigners fatten upon and laugh at us, and some of them have grown rich by defrauding us, and will continue to get richer, till there be specific duties.

Still More!—It was estimated that the shipments of specie from New York to Europe last week would reach one million of dollars!—Thus have nearly THREE MILLIONS gone off in less than two weeks! Is it any wonder that money is becoming scarce?

The steamer Europa, which sailed from Boston on Wednesday, took out \$178,000 in specie!

Thanksgiving.—Twenty-nine of the State Governors, out of the thirty-one, have appointed the same day to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving—Thursday the 27th inst. The municipal authorities of the District of Columbia have concurred in the appointment. Vermont has fixed upon the 4th Dec., so that she will be alone—as South Carolina has not determined as yet on having any day.—There is something morally sublime in the whole of a great nation bowing down at once in gratitude to their great Benefactor—and it is to be hoped that there will be hereafter unanimity in this particular.

Good Suggestion.—It is suggested in the Washington Republic that in all the churches where there shall be Divine service on Thanksgiving day, the 27th inst., collections be lifted for the benefit of the poor.

Godley's Lady's Book.—The December number of this beautiful periodical has been received. Its embellishments are very handsome. Mr. Godley promises great improvements in the next volume—and he generally does what he promises to do. See prospectus in advertising column.

Graham's Magazine.—The December number is already on our table. It has four splendid engravings—and its beauty has been rarely excelled.—It is certainly, as to its artistic excellence, among the foremost of our periodicals.—See prospectus for 1852 in advertising column.

JAMES H. GRAHAM, Esq., who has been elected President Judge of the Carlisle district, resigned his situation as President of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, on Tuesday last, and Mr. CHARLES OGBLEY has been elected in his room.

The Ohio State Journal says that Jenny Lind gave \$1,500 as a donation to the Capital University at Columbus, (of which Prof. or Reynolds is President,) being the net proceeds of her second concert there. We observe she is to give a concert at Harrisburg on Monday evening next.

What the President Costs U.S.—The expense per annum to each person of the population in supporting the President of the United States, by paying his salary, is one-ninth of a cent, or four-ninths for the term of four years. This must be the reason why some don't care a cent who is President.

The apples of Western and Northern New York have been transported in large quantities to Southern Ohio, where the crop has entirely failed. Between 8,000 and 10,000 barrels of apples, principally from Oswego, have already been landed at Sandusky, and sent south by the Mad River Railway.

Gov. J. H. STON, of Pennsylvania, on the expiration of his term, makes Pittsburg his residence.

Two more dreadful accidents occurred last week from the explosion of camphire. It is high time its use was dispensed with.

A fire in Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, destroyed a small dwelling house in Thomas street, occupied by Peter Doring, a German, and his wife, who were burnt to death in the flames. It is credibly ascertained that Doring had about \$300 in the house, which has not yet been found, and suspicions have arisen that this was stolen and the occupants murdered.

The stable of J. Grove, at Westminster, Md., was destroyed by fire on Saturday, together with a horse and carriage. A colored girl was arrested at the incendiary.

## Closing Stores.

We are requested to announce that the Merchants of Gettysburg have determined hereafter to close their stores at 7 o'clock in the evening.

## The Foreign Market.

"Since the repeal of the corn laws up to the present period the supplies have constantly been in excess of the demand, and the markets have almost always labored under great pressure. This was the case throughout the year 1850, and with a very deficient harvest, we had low prices and superabundant supplies."—Mark Lane (London) Express, 25th ult.

And this (remarks the N. Y. Times) is the market to which the tariff of 1816 foredooms the enormous grain crop of the United States; a market growing with repetition, and depressed to the very lowest prices! Is it any wonder that our gold flows out at the rate of a million a week, while everything else that we have is rejected by a chronic glut in the world's market for breadstuffs? What hope is there for the American Farmer, in view of the fact, that the only mart the free-trader leaves him for his garnered crop, has been over supplied for years; and, notwithstanding short production at home, finds near neighbors who are able to provide food at the same rates as the domestic grower? What hope, but the destruction of the present British tariff, and the substitution of reasonable protection?

## Massachusetts.

The election took place on Monday last. Full returns for Governor have been received, and are as follows:

Winthrop, whig,	64,340
Bowditch, dem,	43,852
Feltree, free soil,	28,583

There is, therefore, no choice of Governor by the people—the law requiring a majority of all the votes cast. The probabilities are in favor of a Whig Legislature, who will choose the Governor. The majority against the Convention to frame a new Constitution, is 9,322.

The election for State officers in New York, is still partly in doubt, and nothing but the official returns can decide the matter. The Senate will be a tie, and in the House, it is thought the Whigs will have two majorities.

It is somewhat singular that Washington drew his last breath in the 6th hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last century. He died on Saturday night, 12 o'clock, Dec. 31, 1799.

The above article is going the round of the papers. If true, it would be certainly a series of rare coincidences; but it happens not to be the fact. The "Father of his Country" died on the 14th of December, 1799, at 11 o'clock, P. M.—Adams Sentinel.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst.

There appears to be not much of interest. Kossuth has visited London, and was received with great enthusiasm. He was to leave for the U. States on Thursday last.

There is no change in the market for Breadstuffs.

The White mountain in New Hampshire, for several days past, have been covered with snow as entirely, to appearance, as in the depths of winter.

Dr. Granville S. Patton, Professor of Anatomy in the University of New York, died on Wednesday.

The corn crops in Texas are generally so good that many farmers will have hundreds and others thousands of bushels to spare.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Herald & Torch has raised the Fillmore flag for the Presidency.

Mr. Clay.—During a portion of the session of the House on Monday, the venerable form of the Sage of Ashland was seen upon the floor. He was greeted with the respect due to his great character. Time is evidently doing its work upon his body, but the great soul is untouched; and we were gratified to learn that there has been a decided improvement in his physical health within the last two or three weeks. He expects to leave home for Washington about the 15th instant.—Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The house of Samuel Turner, in Berks county, Pa., was consumed by fire on Saturday night, and two children, named Wm. Back, aged seven, and Annie Turner, aged five years, perished in the flames, having been suffocated in smoke in a room in the second story.

The Texas Indians.—The New Orleans paper, of the 5th, contain later accounts from Texas. The Indians were still committing depredations on the frontier. They had been pursued by Gen. Persifer Smith, and a large number of horses and much plunder recaptured. Two of the Indians were killed and three wounded.

Large Arrival of Emigrants.—No less than 3,340 emigrants arrived at New York on Wednesday, in ten vessels—among them two Sisters of Mercy, named Statal and Bentley, to be stationed at Fordham.

Impartiality of the Pope.—It is remarked, among other late items of Italian news, that although last year the Pope, in an impulse of gratitude to Mr. Cass, the American charge d'affaires, granted special permission to the Americans in Rome to celebrate divine worship in the National Chapel, yet, in order to deprive all other Protestant congregations of a ground of complaint, the Papal Cabinet has decided to withdraw the privilege.

## Proclamation of the President.

The Hartford Courant says, Mr. Fillmore is determined to make his administration noted for one strong thing, the execution of the laws. His late proclamation for the observance of our neutrality in the new revolution broken out in Mexico, manifests this determination. His energy in arresting the rioters at Christiana and Syracuse, indicates the same determination. To enforce the laws which he finds established, he feels to be the great duty of the Chief Magistrate, no matter on whose toes he treads. It might, perhaps, conduce more to an ephemeral popularity, if he had coincided with the filibustering plans of the reckless desperadoes at the South; or, on the other hand, if he had succumbed to the fanatical prejudices of the Northern Abolitionists. He has chosen another course—to perform his duty. It may diminish his popularity, lessen his chance of re-nomination, draw upon him the curses of adventurers, and the reproaches of the bigoted; but posterity and history will do him justice, as a ruler determined to seek the honor of his country, to uphold the faith of treaties, and to make the majesty of the law respected.

## Another Prize Medal.

It is with great satisfaction we state, that a Prize Medal was awarded, by the World's Fair, to James G. Strawn, of Washington county, in this State, for specimens of Wool. He forwarded six fleeces, averaging two pounds two ounces to the fleece. These fleeces were taken from a flock of 1000 sheep, yielding a first class grade.—Last year his clip amounted to 2560 lbs., which he sold at 67 1/2 cents per pound.—That of the present year, is not yet sold.—Wool-growing in the United States, is destined, on no distant day, to approach, in importance, that of cotton, itself; as it is established beyond question, that many portions of our extensive country are eminently adapted to the production of the finest qualities of wool, now exported, with the exception of the best Saxony.—German Tel.

## Real Heroism.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Thomas Launder, of this city, who keeps a grocery store on Main street, near the upper bridge, was aroused from his sleep in the middle of the night by the call of a man in the street.—When Mr. Launder awoke, the man informed him that something was on fire in his store. He rushed in and found some boxes of papers all in a flame—immediately over which, on a shelf, sat a keg of gun powder. The shelf and the keg containing the powder had also taken fire, and were burning rapidly—the keg considerably charred. Under these circumstances, Mr. L. deliberately seized the keg of powder, carried it into the street, and got water and put the fire out—burning his hands badly in the operation. This daring act on the part of Mr. Launder, is perhaps the only thing that could have saved the lives of his family, who were sleeping in another part of the same building, as well as the building itself, and all its contents.—Zanesville (Ohio) Courier.

Fire in Washington, Pa.—A letter in the Pittsburg Gazette, dated Washington, Pa., November 8th, says:

This morning at about half past five o'clock, the trimmings shop, in connection with S. B. & C. Hayes' extensive carriage manufactory, was discovered to be on fire. The building (being a wooden one) was soon all in flames, and a high wind blowing from southwest, communicated the flames to the Methodist Protestant church, and the borough hall and coal sheds.

All these buildings burning at one time, so divided the attention of the firemen, that none of them were saved. It was only by the untiring energy of the firemen that the Court House and County Jail were saved, both of which were several times on fire.

The Eagle Engine house was also on fire, but not much injured.

The loss of the Messrs. Hayes is very heavy in buildings, machinery, tools, and raw material, amounting in all to about eight or ten thousand dollars—(no insurance.) Their made-up work, which was stored in the basement of the church, together with some unfinished work, were saved. We understand that the enterprising proprietors of the establishment are already making arrangements to commence work again.

The other buildings destroyed were the Methodist Protestant Church, the lay scale, one shoe shop, and several other smaller buildings, none of which were insured.

No labor in California seems to be better rewarded than that of the agriculturist. A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce has the following statements:

I have had exhibited to me this day, by Mr. C. A. Shelton, onions weighing two pounds each, raised by Robert Smith, at the San Jose Mission. He has two acres of them, averaging 12 pounds each onion.

He thinks the yield will be 2500 sacks, averaging 32 pounds each, say 255,000 pounds as the product of the two acres of land! Mr. Smith brought 50 bags of them to market this day, for which he demands 20 cents per pound. Supposing he gets but 15 cents per pound for his entire crop, we find that it amounts to the sum of \$30,750, as the simple product of two acres of wild land. And this is but the average yield of the onion crop, throughout the Santa Clara valley. Potato crop will average 300 bushels to the acre, worth to-day 6 to 7 cents per pound. Mr. Basham, of Santa Clara, is said to have raised last year, 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre; but this was on well cultivated land.

It is stated that Gen. Vallejo sold his standing crop for fifteen thousand dollars, cash. The party purchasing it expended an additional twenty thousand dollars to cut and cure the same, and has now realized the sum of one hundred thousand dollars profit for the hay.

The market price for hay opened here this fall at \$40 per ton, advanced to \$50, but has now declined to \$25 per ton for cut hay, and \$30 for best "Barb" clover. At these prices it will not pay first cost and expenses of bringing to market.

In Montgomery county, Ohio, one of the Representatives and the Prosecuting Attorney were each of them elected by one vote.

## Spain and the United States.

A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says—

The negotiation with Spain, through the Spanish minister here, on the subject of the release of American prisoners, and the satisfaction to be rendered by this Government to the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents of New Orleans, has gone on very smoothly; and it was the general impression that the whole matter would be soon and definitely settled, and to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

All that Spain was supposed to demand, is not entitled to demand, of this Government, is compensation to the Consul and other Spanish subjects for their losses in the New Orleans riots, or in consequence of their expulsion from the city, and a disavowal of those injurious acts and any violation of the privileges of the Consul by this Government.

A week ago it might have been, and was supposed that the whole difficulty was ended. But it appears that the Spanish minister has demanded that a salute of twenty-four guns be fired upon the return of the Spanish Consul to New Orleans. If I understand it, it has been required that the Spanish flag, when hoisted over the Consular office, shall be saluted with twenty-four guns.

Mr. Webster has, as I surmise, refused to assent to this. But he proposes that the acts complained of be disavowed by this Government, and that it be recommended to Congress to make an appropriation to pay the sum which may be agreed upon, as a suitable compensation to the Consul and to the Spanish subjects who are residents in New Orleans.

The subject is still before the President and the cabinet, and it is not decided whether or not to accede to Mr. Calderon's terms or not—in the particular which he insists upon—that is, a national salute to the Spanish flag. Mr. Calderon, as I have reason to believe, is in the meantime very anxious as to the result.

Should Mr. Calderon's demand be complied with, the American prisoners in Cuba and in Spain will be immediately released.

Surrender of a Noted Burglar.—Captain Green, alias Jim Gallagher, who was recently arrested at Chicago, by an officer from Baltimore, on a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, is to be surrendered to the authorities of Kentucky, to answer the charge of robbing the office of Mr. Culver, a broker, at Louisville, in August of last year, of \$1200 in bank notes, \$5,000 in Illinois scrip, and \$375 in Indiana scrip. The Louisville Journal says he is also charged with criminal offenses in both Maryland and Illinois, but the authorities of these two States have agreed to surrender him to that of Kentucky, where the charge against him is the most serious. He is said to have committed several large robberies heretofore. Some years ago he robbed the post office at Boston of \$10,000, and he has also been concerned in several bank and other robberies at the East. He evidently pursued this business on a wholesale scale.—Gallagher has a wife living in Philadelphia.

Ague and Fever on the Mississippi.—The St. Louis Republican of the 23d says: There has not, within the knowledge of the settlers on the upper Missouri, been such a general prevalence of ague and fever as during this fall. We crossed the Missouri at old Fort Kearney into Iowa, and from thence down through Missouri to St. Joseph, (and the country is populous,) we scarcely found a house, or family that was not afflicted with the disease, or typhoid fever in some shape or form. Many families, who have for years enjoyed uninterrupted health, were prostrated with the disease. The mortality, however, was not great. Everywhere there were complaints of the lack of what is regarded as the main remedial agent in this disease—"Quinine." Any price would have been paid for it, but none to be had. The prevalence of this disease is attributed to the long continued high water in the Missouri and its tributaries.

Line-of-battle Ships.—The Boston Courier says that there are now at the Navy Yard in that harbor, three great ships-of-the-line,—the Ohio, the Vermont, and the Virginia. Each of them may be said to be remarkable for its model, its size and accommodations, the excellence of the materials of which it is composed, its strength and fitness for sea and battle. They are called 74's but are capable of carrying one hundred and ten guns each, together with a complement of one thousand men, and all the provisions, stores and munitions, for a three year's cruise, not omitting twenty tons of powder for each vessel.

From the Newark Mercury, Nov. 11.

Extraordinary Severity.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Morris and Essex Railroad train was returning to Newark, when within about one mile of the depot, an infant was discovered lying or crawling on the track. A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to Jas. Bishop, Esq., rushed forward, and seizing the child bore him to a place of safety, the locomotive almost grazing the dog.

A Quick Trip Around The World.—The barque Hazard, of Salem, Capt. A. Barstow, which arrived at New York, the 1st inst., has made the voyage around the world in six days less than one year

